grievously disappointed. He is nominated in place of one of the very few honest men in the present Board, and is worthy to succeed him.

A pretty reliable correspondent names Aldermen Boole, Tuomey, Platt, Genet, Peck, Smith. Brady, Henry, Owens and Starr as composing the famous association known as "the Ring. Those we print in Italics are candidates for reelection next week. If they succeed, don't say we recommended them.

THE LATEST NEWS

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

From Washington Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribun-

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 26, 1860. THE PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL MESSAGE.

The Message is not entirely completed yet, as the newsmongers have reported. The President is still daily engaged at the Department of State in its preparation, and has abandoned his usual morning receptions for that purpose. They will be resumed on Wednesday. The rough draft may be submitted to the Cabinet to-morrow, or deferred till Friday, according to circumstances. Its tone will be, generally, conciliatory, but decided against the right or remedy of secession. An urgent appeal will be made to the North to

repeal such statutes as are considered obnoxious

THE POSITION OF JUDGE WAYNE.

and injurious by the South.

There is no truth in the various rumors that Judge Wayne has made any public committals concerning the secession movement in Georgia. All his sympathies are with the Union feeling though he does not consider it becoming in his position, and in the excited state of feeling among his own people, to take any political part now. Every Judge on the Supreme bench is for the Union, although much pressure of sectional sentiment has been brought to bear on Judge Campbell with a view of inducing him to resign, and thus second the secessionists in their scheme to break up the Government. He has resisted all such attempts patriotically, but if Alabama should proceed to the threatened extremity, he may feel himself compelled to retire.

THE TREASURY REPORT.

The Treasury Report will be a brief business document, merely rehearsing the operations for the fiscal year, without making any special recommendations. The condition of the finances will be its most interesting feature. Immediate relief for the Treasury, upon the meeting of Congress, will be necessary to save the Department from actual suspension. The present balance and receipts are hardly adequate to the current demands. The most active cause operating to produce this stringency is the failure of payments on account of the recent loan, of which little more than \$5,000,000 have been received. That loan was designed to extinguish and replace the outstanding Treasury Notes as they fell due, but as the receipts from that expected source have not come in as anticipated, the Secretary has been compelled to redeem the notes as presented in coin, from the ordinary means at his command, which have been diminished by the panic and monetary stringency. This drain has been heavy, recently, from banking and other institutions desiring to fortify themselves with gold, and sometimes \$600,000 in one day have been drawn. The Secretary will continue to redeem this indebtedness as long as his funds last, though it may become necessary to cut off the drafts to disbursing officers, and postpone the pay of public officers here. As there will hardly be sufficient means in the Treasury next Monday to pay the milleage and accumulated salaries of members, little delay is anticipated in rushing some relief bill through. \$11,000,000 of the loan authorized at the last session for the redemption of Treasury notes are still on hand, but could not be sold advantageously in the present state of the money market. Under these circumstances efforts will be made to carry a new issue of the Treasury notes as the only available means of satisfying public creditors, though they

will not command par. The warehousing system is found to be a great drawback on the Treasury at a time like the present, when large quantities of merchandise can be stored and payment of duties withheld. This experience has satisfied even Mr. Cobb that it ought to be abolished. The friends of a Tariff have always been opposed to it as a costly and unnecessary appendage.

THE PACIFIC MILITARY DEPARTMENTS.

The two military departments on the Pacific have been reunited under General Johnston. who commanded in Utah. They were only divided to give General Harney a separate command, after General Clarke had performed all the duty for which he was dispatched to the Pacific.

DECREASE IN REVENUE.

Information received here from large importers in New-York states that nearly all orders for Spring goods have been materially curtailed, and therefore, in the absence of regular revenue Congress must resort to a further use of public credit, temporarily, beside passing Mr. Morrill's Tariff bill if practicable.

NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The officers and crew of the Cyane, at Panama, are to be relieved by the steamer from New-York, which leaves on the 1st of December. The officers and erew of the St. Marys at the same point will probably be relieved some time next

month.

To the Associated Press. Washington, Monday, Nov. 26, 1860. There has been no official notification concerning the reported resignation of Chief-Justice Taney as far as can be learned; there is certainly no such information

at the Attorney-General's office. By the recently ratified treaty with the Kaw (Kangas) Indians, the questions affecting the intrusions on their lands have been adjusted. These Indians are now concentrated within defined limits, outside of which the whites will be undisturbed. A few intruders are still on the Osage reservation, but notice has been served to them to remove therefrom. The intruders on the

Cherokee neutral lands have been forced to vacate them through the energy of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Horatio King has returned from a family visit to

Horatio King has returned from a family visit to Maine, and not (as erroneously reported in some of the newspapers) from a visit to Hannibal Hamin.

Both chambers of Congress are now in readiness for the Members, a very few of whom, however, have as yet arrived at Washington. The old Senate Chamber, the improvements having been completed, will be occupied by the Supreme Court of the United States at its December session.

at its December session.

Mesers, Sweney, Rittenhouse, Fant & Co. quote Virginia money to-day at 6 per cent discount for spe-cie and 3 per cent discount for currency, and Sight

Cie, and 3 per cent discount for currency, and Sight Exchange on New-York at 3 per cent premium.

There has been no official information received of the resignation of Chief-Justice Taney. ceaseless rain here since the 5th ipst.

Rapture With Peru.

Washington, Monday, Nov. 26, 1860.
The Government to-day received a dispatch from Minister Clay, stating that he had, pursuant to instructions, demanded his passport, and was on his way Shortly after this information came to the Executive, the Peruvian Minister to the United States was promptly furnished with his passport, and thus all diplomatic intercourse petwien the two countries is terminated. The amount of unadinated claims against Peru on account of the seizure and confiscation of the vessels Georgiana and Lizzie Thompson is \$150,000. Mr. Clay has been our Minister to Peru for nearly fourteen years.

The Kansas Troubles.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Monday, Nov. 26, 1860. The whole country is imposed upon by the late re-ports of the Kansas difficulties. I abjure all to await the facts before judging. Judge Williams, who has so deceived the public, is a frightened old dotard, unworthy of credence. His Court has not been molested; For: Scott has not been attacked; Paris, nor any other place, has not been sacked: Montgomery's party has not entered Missouri, and never intended to; not one cent has been given him or his men from recent Eastern contributions; no arms or munitions have been sent them, as reported. All their arms have been in the Territories for years, and I challenge contrary proof. All such statements as the Judge has made are vile fabrications that are doing our people infinite wrong Let the public charge it either to his malice or ignor ance. It is admitted, however, that exciting events WM HETCHINSON.

The New-York Election Returns.

ALBANY, Monday, Nov. 26, 1860. The official footings on Electors, as far as heard from, assuming Orange and Sullivan Counties as heretofore reported, are as follows:
Lincoln Electors. 362,646
Fusion Electors. 312,510

Maj. for Lincoln...... 56,136 The Canvassers not having received returns from Orange and Sullivan Counties, completed the canvas without their vote, and adjourned to meet December , to canvass the State ticket.

Slave Extradition Case in Canada

TORONTO, C. W., Monday, Nov. 26, 1860. Extradition case of a fugitive slave named Jackson, from Missouri, now in custody in Brantford, charged with murder, and escaping from Slavery, was proed at length here on Saturday before the Court of Queen's Bench. The decision whether he be given up to the United States authorities will be rendered on

The Gale on Lake Erie.

BUFFALO, Monday, Nov. 26, 1860. The storm of Saturday and Sunday was the mos evere that has occurred here in many years. The damage to buildings in the city was not heavy, the demolition of the casting house of Palmer & Wadsworth, which was in course of erection, being the principal

The marine losses, as far as heard from, are as fol-

The schooner Comet, with a cargo of oats, is ashore

in the Bay.

The bark Torrent, with a cargo of coal, is ashore near Barcelona.

The schooner Fanny Gardner is ashore near the

Comet. She has no cargo.

The propeller Forrest Queen, ashore at Baley's Har

The properlier Forrest Queen, as nore at Basey Strain-bor, has gone to pieces.

A large propeller, supposed to be the Dacotah, of the New-York Central Railroad line, is ashore at Eighteen Mile Creek. She left Buffalo on Friday afternoon, with a double crew on board, all of whom

have perished.

The propeller Jersey City, of the New-York and Eric Kuilroad line, is reported to have foundered near Dunkirk, and all on board perished.
Two or three propellers and a number of sail vessels are on the Canada shore.
Most of the fleet of vessels bound down have arrived

and the losses being confined mostly to vessels bound up.

The schooner J. S. Newhouse is ashore near Gooderich, C. W. Schooner Wm. Maxwell is ashore above Sogar Loaf Point; the crew all perished except one. The schooner Sacramento is ashore near Port Colborne. The schooner Tornado, with a cargo of company of the control of the contro borne. The schooner Tornado, with a cargo of corn from Chicago, is wrecked near Kingston; crew all lost and vessel gone to pieces. The schooner Enterprise is ashore at Long Point. The schooner Arctic is ashore at Presque Island. The schooner Scallawag is ashore near Port Stanley, and has gone to pieces. The schooners Wm. Case of Chicago, and W. P. Goodell of Buffalo, were to-day towed into the river at Sarnia, completely covered with ice, with every man on the Goodell more or less frozen. The brig Curtis Mann, from Chicago to Buffalo, is ashore near Gooderich, C. W.; crew safe but the vessel is a total loss. The W.; crew safe but the vessel is a total loss. The Cadet of Detroit arrived at Gooderich safe; report seeing a loaded vessel in the Lake, running under bare poles in heavy seas and thinks she must have foundered. The schooner Cuyahoga is ashore at Port Col-borne, and the Jennie Mack, three miles above there. borne, and the Jennie Mack, three miles above there. Three other vessels, names unknown, are ashore at Point Albino. The bark Sunshine and schooner Kensha are safe under Loug Point, but damaged. The schooner Marco Polo is capsized near Long Point. The schooners St. George, Mary, Wild, — River, and two or three others, names unknown, are ashore near South Bay, Lake Ontario.

[Ellwood Walter, esq., Secretary of the Board of Underwriters of this city, received the following dispatch last evening:]

BUFFALO, Monday, Nov. 26, 1860.

BUFFALO, Monday, Nov. 26, 1860.

It has been blowing heavy from the north-west, and snowing. The propeller Wabash Valley, from Milwaukee to Grand Haven, Lake Michigan, is ashore at Muskegan. Vessel and cargo reported a total loss.

The propeller Forest Queen, with grain, flour, &c., from Chicago to Buffalo, is ashore in Bailey's Harbor, Lake Michigan. Vessel and cargo totally lost.

The schooner Comet, with grain, from Chicago to Buffalo, is ashore in our bay. The crew have partly been rescued from her. The vessel will probably be control and the cargo saved in a damaged state. been rescued from her. The vessel will probably be get off, and the cargo saved in a damaged state. The propeller Dacotah, from Buffalo to the upper lakes, with a full cargo of goods, was tetally lost a few miles above here. Crew all lost.

The Gale on Lake Ontario.

The Gale on Lake Ontario.

Oswego, Monday, Nov. 26, 1860.

Accounts of the effect of the recent severe gale are coming in from every quarter. The schooner J. J.

Morley ran ashore near Kingston; Game Cock at Peninsular Point; Minnehaha dragged both her anchors and went ashore near Cape Vincent, and Marquette went ashore on Nelson's Island. Over 30 vessels, bound to this port, are still to arrive. The weather is moderating slowly. moderating slowly.

The following vessels are reported as having met

with disasters:
The schooner Forest is frozen in the ice, near Tren-

ton, in the Bay of Quinte.

The schooner Cascade has been driven to Sackett's
Harbor, disabled, and with sales gone. She is loaded

with wheat.

The schooner Jeannie P. Mack is ashore, with a cargo of coal, ten miles above Port Colborne, on Lake The schooner Mary Selins, with lumber, is ashore in

Chaumont Bay.
The schooner Comet, with grain, is ashore near Big

The schooner Queen City is ashore at Kingston; has

Ine schooner Queen City is ashore at Kingston; has
A propeller coaster ran ashore eight miles below
Stone Mills, Canada, and subsequently went to pieces.
The schooner Augustus Handy is ashore in South
Bay; canvas and boat gone; leaking badly.
A steamer from Kingston reports seven vessels
ashore between that place and Sackett's Harbor.
There is a blinding snow-storm from the south-east

There is a binding show raging here.

ADAMS, N. Y., Monday, Nov. 26, 1860.

Schooner Edith, of Oakville, was beached in the grade of Saturday, a noile south of Stony Point Light. Soft Saturday, a noile south of Stony Point Light. of Saturday, a mile south of Stony rolls, with a cargo had no cargo. Also, schooner Omar Pasha, with a cargo of wheat, from Toronto. Both vessels went to pieces, but the crews were saved, except the cook of the

Pasha.

SACKETT'S HARBOR, Monday, Nov. 26, 1869.
Two vessels are ashore at Stony Creek and at Henderson's: names unknown. One vessel between Horse Island and Stony Island has a signal of distress at her mast head. The steamer Bay State is going to her assistance immediately.

The Prince Albert Outward Bound. Sr. John's, N. F., Monday, Nov. 26, 1860.

The steamship Prince Albert arrived from New-York at noon on Monday, and sailed at I o'clock for Galway.

She was detained by thick weather. There has been

Important From South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, Monday, Nov. 26, 1860. This city has presented an unusually busy appear ance to-day, for the members, and other persons in terested in their deliberations, have been arriving to be present at the opening of the Legislature to-night. That body is now in session. Its deliberations will be principally confined to the ordinary business of the State, and no direct action can be taken regarding the secession movement, for the Legislature has already gone to the extent of its jurisdiction in having issued the call for a Convention.

The Legi lature, however, has just read, for the first time, a bill to arm the State, and to raise \$400,000

first tine, a bill to arm the State, and to raise \$400,000 for that purpose.

Out of the 157 members there is not a single man who is known to be a cooperationist; every one is in favor of unconditional secession. It is believed that, if a single member avowed his sentiments to be otherwise, be would be summarily dealt with. There is little said here, however, upon the great question which now agitat as the nation. The people have reposed into quietude, but it is the repose of settled conviction, and calm, c'eliberate determination.

There is but one selutiment pervading the minds of the entire community, a sentiment that is entertained alike by all classes of citizens; and that is, that South Carolina will not, under any circumstances, remain in the Union. There are many men in South Carolina who have been dearly devoted to the Union, men who deeply deplore the necessity that has ex-

who have been dearly devoted to the Union, men who deeply deplore the necessity that has existed for its dissolution. There are very few in all the State who would not have preferred that South Carolina could have been permitted to sit under the protecting wings of the parent confederacy; and the great heart of the State, as represented in the thousands of her people, has bled as she has been compelled to deliberately and conscientiously resolve that she could not remain another day in the Union. But the question was narrowed down to this point, that she must either give up the Union or give up all elements of her own vitality; and the first law of nature demanded that she should protect herself. Therefore South Carolina is now out of the Union as much as she can be. All that remains to be done is the simple declaration of the fact remains to be done is the simple declaration of the fact by the Convention which is to meet on the 17th of December. No human power, nothing but an interpo-sition of Providence can avert it. It is a great pity

sition of Providence can avert it. It is a great pity that the North did not, and does not, or will not, understand the South and her institutions in their true character; for if they did matters would certainly never have come to this lamentable condition.

The State is making active preparations to resist any demonstration on the part of the Federal Government. Tenders of aid from other States continue to come to the Governor, and so strong and so universal is the feeling, that the moment the command shall have been given, 70,000 soldiers within her own boundaries, from the mountains to the sea, will come forward to the defense of South Carolina, and they all would sooner die, or see the State a subinguated province, than passively or see the State a subjugated province, than passively submit to a continuance of Northern encroachments or

Governor will send in his Message at 1 o'clock The Governor will send in his Message at 1 o'clock to-morrow. He will recommend that the Legislature should, to some extent, foster and encourage direct trade with Europe and the Continent, by taking upon itself a trart of the losses that might flow from the establishment sof such direct trade. To this end the proposition of some citizens of Charleston to establish a line of steamers between that port and Liverpool is fearers by the thought of

a line of steamers between that port and Liverpool is favorably thought of.

In the event of traitors arising within the State after she shall have asserted her sovereignty, it is probable that he will advise some legislation in more particularly defining treason to the State, and settling the punish-ment for that offence. It is believed that he will recom-send that a law he presed numishing summarily and mend that a law be passed punishing summaily and severely—perhaps with death—any person who circu-lates incendiary documents, avows himself an Aboli-tionist, or in any way endeavors to incite the slaves to insubordination or insurrection; and that South olina shall bind herself to take fifty thousand Carolina shall bind herself to take any thousand dollars worth of arms annually for five years, from Major Ripley, in accordance with the proposition of that gentleman; and that a negotiation between South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, to fix upon a site for the armory. He probably will recommend what the Legislature has the commend what the Legislature has already anticipated bim in, that is to arm the State at the earliest practical period, so as to prepare for the first overt act on the part of the Federal Government. It is telieved, however, that the State is well armed already, for, in addition to the arms in the arsenals many of which are of the most approved pattern, the existing law under which the military of the State is organized requires each man to have his own firearms

CHARLESTON, Nov. 25, 1860. The city is quiet to-day. The members of the Leg-islature are nearly all gone to Columbia. The regular session opens te-night. The Governer's Message will be read on Tuesday. It is rumored that troops are coming to Fort Moul-

It is now evident that none will be sent to the Con-

vention unless strongly committed to secession.
CHARLESTON, Monday, Nov. 26, 1869. Financially matters are growing desperate here. A petition to-day is circulating among the merchants, asking the banks to suspend. It will be presented to-morrow; but the banks have now sufficiently contracted to be safe themselves, and they look rather coolly on such movements. They want to go through the ordeal unsuched

scathed.
The Governor's Message is anxiously looked for here.

o the delight of the reporters and a number of office-eekers, who have been lying in wait for him since atturday The President and party traveled in separate cars

No ovations were received on the way on account of

the rainy weather
A. C. Connor, Chairman of the Indiana Central Com A. C. Connor, Chalman of the Indiana Constitute, was awaiting his arrival.

Judge Arny of the Kansas Relief Committee was here to-day, and denies emphatically the report that Montgomery received any countenance from the Committee. He collected a large quantity of provisions in

Central Illinois. Bank Suspension in Georgia.

Macon, Ga., Monday, Nov. 26, 1860. The Manufacturers' Bank of Macon suspended this morning. Business is prostrate everywhere. It is whispered that there will be many heavy Sailures in

Nomination for Mayor. Boston, Monday, Nov. 26, 1860.

E. S. Toby has received the nomination for Mayor of Boston by the Parker House Committee.

The Burch Divorce Case.

NAPIERVILLE, Ill., Monday, Nov. 26, 1860. Dr. A. Johnson of Chicago was reexamined, but nothing material was elicited. Henry P. Farnam was reexamined, and testified to

seeing Stuart in company with Mrs. Burch at he house and elsewhere on several occasions. The Break in the Canal.

The break in the canal at the junction is closed, and the water will be let in the canal to night to float the boats on the Eric Canal to tide-water.

The Great Western Railway.

Toronto, C. W., Monday, Nov. 26, 1860.

The Great Western Railway earnings for the week ending Friday were \$43,500, an increase of \$5,900 over the corresponding week of last year.

Weather at Watertown. WATERTOWN, Monday, Nov. 26, 1860.

The enow here is from a foot to eighteen inches deep, and much drifted. No trains have arrived yet (4 p. m.) from Rome.

NEW-JERSEY ITEMS.

DEATH OF CAPT. FRAZEE. - Capt. William H. Frazee, formerly commander of the Sound steam Vanderbilt, and recently of the Francis Skiddy, died at his residence, No. 63 Hudson street, Jersey City, on Saturday afternoon last. Mr. Frazec was extensively and favorably known by the traveling public, and was greatly beloved by his more immediate acquaintances.

EVACUATION DAY .- The Jersey Continentals, under Capt. De Mott, paraded vesterday for the purpose of celebrating the seventy-seventh anniversary of the evacuation of New-York by the British. The First Company, Continentals of New-York, under Lieut. Maraten, visited Jersey City, and, after a parade and collation with their Jersey brethren, both Companies proceeded to New-York.

THANKSGIVING DAY .- Mayor Powell has issued his proclamation, recommending the citizens of Brooklyn o abstain from their ordinary occupations on Thursday the 19th inst., " and to devote it as they may think best calculated to evince their gratitude to a merciful and beneficent Providence.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LA JUIVE. The Academy of Music is dead! Long live the Academy! Soon as a manager is ruined by fat salaries and lean audiences, he does not incline to hemp or gunpowder, but reads The Pleasures of Hope, and Dis since, that is the next season, lending enchantment to the view, he recommits himself to parchment in liquid Italian whereon the singers swear notes and he swears cash. Notwithstanding the fitful successes of last season and the predominance of defeats, Mr. Ullman has comto the rescue of the musical world. He is of opinio that a city of a million of inhabitants, including its co tangents via the ferries-with an opera-house costing some \$400,000, and where musicians abound, should not be without a lyrical drama. Accordingly, the wrecks of the departed season stand the manure for this, and the manager boldly began last night with an expensively mounted and illustrated work, La Juive. The house was crowded with the customary elegance and criticism of similar ovations; and there were the life and eagerness of fresh actors and auditors. Madame Fabbri is identified here with the character of the Jewess, for up to this time no one else has performed it. The number of times she gave it at the Winter Garden was sufficient to interpret the

composer to the popular ear, and to create a wish with

amateurs to hear the work again. And the same may be said of Mr. Stigelli as the strong-minded and strong voiced Jew-certainly the most vigorous and truthful of his delineations. "The Jewess," accordingly, being borne on the wings of the applause it gained at Ma Stuart's theater, has settled in the Academy. The character of the Princess, in this second edition, was done by the favorite soprano, Madame Bishop, and that of the Cardinal by no less a person than Formes. 'The Jewese" was, if we recollect right, promised for last season at the Academy. Much was said of the ravishing costumes, transcendant armor, heroic tableaux and processions, and all the accessories such as the French grand opera house at Paris, delights to display. It may safely be assumed that Mr. Ullman has been a long while in making his multitudinous and brilliant preparations: importing the chivalric suits-as they are not manufactured herecopying or improving on the original scenery of the French Academy, studying "the business," as the action and groupings are called theatrically, and perfecting the imitations of the Parisian performance, such as Halévy and Scribe, composer and author, approved of. Mr. Ullman is not seant in his premonitory advertisements, and the descriptions of theologians, dignitaries and acolytes-knights, soldiers, horses, and grandeur of the church-militant-not forgetting the holiday suits of "444" of the great unwashed, were as soul-subdu ng as the catalogue of the Versailles Palace, which the verdant American traveler studies, previous to doing" that miraculous offspring of taste and taxes. A subject well worthy the attention of the traveler

the prodigious invention displayed in the stage-illus trations of Paris. Whether of the minute and private. or vast and public character, the merit is equal. The nly time we ever saw " Macbeth" put on the stage it manner worthy the author, or indicative of a compre bension of the wierd, fatalistic, and terrible character which pervades it, was at the Odéon, Paris, a transla tion being given. The Witches were not like ragged Tombs "revolvers"-but imperative, volant, Fates messengers of deceit and perdition. The apparition of Banquo's ghost was not a piece of farcical materialism the actor all alive with a daub of red paint on his face-but the bruised, blood-stained corpse rising into his chair among a company intent on the feast, and so ghastly and sublime in his spiritual sorrow that the genius and culture of France shuddered at the sight, and confessed the supremacy of Shakespeare. So, too, in the ingenious mbinations and verisimilitudes due the opera. Take for example, the cleverness of the end of the first act of the piece given last night: A great Christian fêteday-cardinals, bishops, magnates, rabble: a proces sion, as though dug up out of five hundred years decay, and rendered beautifully vital, passes before the eye But this is simply brilliant. It is sunlight without shadow. And so the keen-eyed dramatist ntroduces his dark tints. Society, like Noah Claypole, always requires somebody to kick, especially in its patriotic and theological moods. Most truthfully does the intellectual Jew and his lovely daughter-(who turned out to be somebody else's) appear as the articles kicked in this moving scene, and what a capital lyrical medium it becomes. For, amid the tread of the multitude, and sparkling of the galaday, and the ecstacy of a triumphant faith, is heard the Mr. Lincoln at Home.

Springfield, Ill., Monday, Nov. 26, 1860.

Mr. Lincoln arrived here at 6 30 p. m. from Chicago, o the delight of the reporters and a number of officeselves, and the claque is stifled in universal approba ion. This bit of music was written for Duprez, who loved the part. It deals in the highest range of the roice, in which he produced his most notable effects, and which broke his tenor prematurely. Musico dramatic effect on the stage may be produced at too great a cost, as worn voices show. Stigelli is in the fullness of strength; and, however un dramatic it may be to make the character of an old man so vocally clear and good, it is indispensible, for the wheezy dryness of age is not allowed in the circle of Apollo. In this intense dramatic finale, it must not be forgotten that Madame Fabbri shares his honors in this cene. Another fine dramatic novelty is the secret elebration of the Feast of the Passover, most beautifully rendered, musically-and exciting the universal religious sentiment, making the audience sympathize with the oppressed.

The stately robes and stately voice of Formes lends grandeur to the scenes in which he was engaged. Mr Formes has the most expressive of any of the first-class bass-voices heard here. Remarkable as is his power of tone, his ability to diminish his volume, so as to be heard with effect in a drawing-room is still more worthy

of mention. The stage display last night was the most ambitious and successful of any of the operas yet presented. Nothing public excites wonder, affection, reminiscence, or gratitude in the City of New-York: extemporized and passing in its populations, there is no local, no intra-mural pride and glory, as in Paris and other cities, to evoke and sustain any foundation or enter prise appealing to national tastes and municipal selfsatisfaction. The Louvre is a French institution though eclectic; so, too, the Academy of Music, of Medicine, and of Sciences in Paris. But here the divisions and distractions of nationalities prevent concentrations. A Crystal Palace burns down and is forgotten. The most splendid of opera houses is put up, and the success and fidelity of its illustrations are n claim to honored attention. As things are here so transient, the public may enjoy La Juice while it may.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS .- The Tammany Aldermanic Convention of the First District met last night at No. 70 Murray street, and nominated Hugh G. Crozier, of No. 218 Fulton street. The Mozart Convention came up from No. 95 Greenwich street and indorsed the nomination. The candidate in opposition was James Fitzgerald. There was terrible swearing in the First Ward last night when the nomination was made known. -The Aldermanic Convention for the Third District

net last evening and nominated Jeremiah Besson as candidate for Alderman. -The Seventh Aldermanic District Convention met

ast night at Jackson's Hall, but adjourned until tonight without making a nomination. The Tammany Aldermanic Convention in the

Ninth District met last night at Halpin's, corner of Sixteenth street and Ninth avenue, and nominated Samuel T. Munson, the Mozart candidate. -The Tammany Convention of the VIIIth Judicial District met last evening, and nominated Asahel R.

Herrick as a candidate for the office of Civil Justice in hat newly created district. Messrs. Mason and Thomas give the second of their

series of soirces at Dodworth's Hall to-night.

WINTER GARDEN.

MR. EDWIN BOOTH AS HAMLET. It is now about two years since Mr. Edwin Booth last appeared in this city, having, up to that time, succeeded rather in fairly enlisting the pleased attention of the town than in eliciting any tokens of enthusiastic admiration fro. w the metropolitan public. He was then an actor of great promise, with much power, comparatively untrained, nuch vigor, and individuality which sadly lacked direction and judicious toning down. Mr. Booth's energetic texperament would never admit of professional petrifaction-he must move, in one direction or another-he must progress, and ra-

pidly toward the highest excellence, or toward the lowest depth of melodramatic mouthing—he had too much, and too active propulsive power in him to admit of idleness or inaction. He, at the time of his last engagement here, had attained that certain professional elevation that to young men of another temperament is ever frought with a peculiar peril-the danger of being satisfied with themselves, and ceasing earnest work Many a young actor, who has attained just enough of eminence to make his name favorably spoken of by the public, and his effects ever received with appreciative commendation is content to stop just there, and thence forth revel in the profuse flattery of the clique of toadies ever too ready to flock round a young and rising man, and will from that time drown his love for his art, and consequently his ability for high achievement therein. n the muddy waters of ever-increasing vanity and zealous egotism. Mr. Booth, three years ago, was at just this point of favorable fame, and the two paths lay plain before him. But he was imbued with a love of his work too deep, and true, and ernest to believe in his own immaculate excellence. No one knew better than himself his positive faults, his past artistic mistakes, and his tendencies to other blemishes. He set bimself anxiously to conquer them.

Since we saw him last, Mr. Booth has been at work, and his work has borne such noble fruit as can only be fully appreciated by those who knew him when he was the crude, unpolished, but still startling and original actor of three years ago, and who see him now, and note what gigantic strides he has taken toward the highest tragic excellence. Mr. Booth's performance of Hamlet at the Winter

Garden last evening was a triumph for himself, and a cause of just pride to his many friends, whose unswerving faith in him is now fully justified.

That there should at this day be a rendering of Hamlet that should be consistently original throughout, is not to be expected or desired. But that every actor of true genius who undertakes the character will develop other and new beauties, or give the old a new significance, is doubtless true. Mr. Booth's Hamlet is, all things considered, by far the best for many years. Nature has bestowed on him peculiar graces. is a miracle of expression and beauty; his figure is slight and lithe; his carriage almost always graceful. and his voice is one of singularly exquisite tone and wondrous capabilities of modulation, and he is thoroughly master of all its flexile possibilities. It is of great volume and power when the requirements of the eccasion test those qualities, and in other passages it has a sweet, melancholy tenderness peculiarly its own, and which we have never heard matched. His readings are devoid of all straining for startling originality; no passages are wrenched from their accustomed significance, and no words are violently twisted from their natural meanings, but all is smooth, elegant, and sensible. His delivery of the soliloquies is the work of a masterly elecutionist, grafted on the appreciative enthusissm of an earnest student.

In the scenes known as the closet scene, and the grave-yard scene with Laertes, his rendering is singularly and indeed unexpectedly quiet. But with Mr. Booth quiet is not lack of intensity.

He is the first Hamlet for many a day who, the closet scene, does not consider it necessary to rave and rant at the Queen like a drunken short-boyhe is the first Hamlet for many a day whose conduct in that same scene would not justify the interference of third parties, on the supposition that he intended to commit an assault and battery on his mother-he is the first Prince of Denmark for many a year who had dared, in this same scene, to conduct himself like a gentleman, and not a blackguard. For all which Mr. Booth has our earnest thanks, our enthusiastic admiration, and our hopes that he may do in other things

There are blemishes in his personation, chief among which is a tendency at times to attitudinize, but these are faults so slight as to act but as foils to make the performance as a whole, only show to better advantage.

The audience last night was an appreciative one, and testified their approbation of the artist not only by applauding heartily " in the proper place," but by calling im several times before the curtain.

Good as was his Hamlet, we predict still greater triumphs for him when his Richard III. and his Richelieu are produced, and when, we doubt not, he will fully vindicate his claim to the honor he has so well won, of being now the finest tragedian that America numbers among her young men, and of combining in his proper person all the gifts and qualifications requisite to transmute Edwin Booth, by the aid of earnest work, into the best tragedian that America has yet pro-

The play is very well done in some other respects. Miss Ada Clifton plays Ophelia with much pathos and expression; and Mr. Davidge as the 1st Grave Digger s quaint and excellent. For the others, not much is to

Hamlet will be acted every night till the public countermand the order, by staying from the theater, which we believe they will not soon be willing to do.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATER.

women, dull jokes, and one magnificent scene. It is

called "The Seven Sisters," and is taken from a German play known as "The Seven Daughters of Satan." There is no plot to speak of, the prime incident being the rollicking adventures of Pluto's seven daughters in a visit to that interesting portion of the earth known as New-York. The action opens in H--ades; Pluto (Lecson) and his wife (Peters) are enjoying a matrimonial breakfast wrangle; the daughters rush in-a diabolically handsome family of vixens-(Miss Keene, Mrs. Hough, Polly Marshall, and Missee Vining, Couldock, Willoughby, and Melvun), and beseech him to let them go to earth; he refuses, and in a fine picture of a dying girl, shows them the dark side of mortality. But the mother permits them to go, and goes with them. Their first visit is to a dramatic author (Daly), who is just bringing out a play, in which they become the actresses; and the representation of "behind the scenes," as in "The First Night," reveals comically some of the secrets of the stage. Before they leave, a lugubrious scene of execrable burlesque declamation is somewhat enlivened by the arrival of Charon, with a boat-load of souls; one is a Common Councilman, who is doomed by Pluto to the furthest corner of his doninion, the remotest possible distance from the cashbox, until he has refunded his share of the Japaness Ball Swindle. [Laughter.] Another is one of George Law's Assemblymen, who is placed on the "gridiro [More Laughter.] The third is an ancient darkey (Mr. Burnett), the veritable "irrepressible nigger;" Pluto won't have him at any price, and imperiously orders Charon to "carry him back," probably to Old Virginia. [Laughter.] The first act winds up with a grand ballet, in which Peters is the aerial sprite, Cupid-and, of course, fanny. AsaTrenchard and Dundreary (Johnston and Levick) are evoked, and make unsuccessful efforts to be amusing. Thenceforward there is a succession of Tom and Jerry and Mose adventures thrown together in the most admired disorder. Of course, as this is technically a "leg-piece," there is a march of young ladies, female-Zouaves, whose performances are universally popular. Many a dull play has been saved by a jumple of the building was unoccupied, except, by a young man who slept in one at the front rooms, Asa Trenchard and Dundreary (Johnston and Levick)

dicious and liberal display of nother limbs. Almost everything of current notoriety is lugged in; the irrepressible nigger, the Aldermen, the irrepressible nigger, the what is it, more nigger, Dundreary and the nigger, also the irrepressible nigger, and the colored person, and the negro, with Young Sam, and the irrepressible nigger, the nigger in the fence, on the fence, over the fence, under the fence, in the wood-pile, and the irrepressible nigger; the nigger who is tolerated, but not hand, but not desirable; who is a bore, and a humbug, and a nuisance, and who ought to be suppressed but is nt, and drags on inevitable, irrepressible, dreary, dismal to the last degree. One long sentimental scene is introduced between Daly and Mrs. Allen, but it has to consanguinity with the piece, and leaves a bewildered audience more obfuscated than ever. Lager beer is profuse in the second act, and almost as irrepressible as the representative from a Africa. A grand Zonave demonstration closes this act, and then comes act Number Three-Spirit of Burlesque! only imagine a funny piece in three mortal (immortal or diabolical) acts! By this time-10 p. m.-the bewildered spectator sees only a kaleidoscope of migger, legs, devils, nigger, fairies, nigger, colored man, African, darkey, Prince of Wales, darkey, negro boot-blacks, blackies, and the irrepressible nigger. Time, space, the unities, plot, scene, dialogue, action, are all blended in one undistinguishable mass, and over all looms the stalwart figure of the inevitable nigger-a monstrous, exaggerated Fetich, towering in the flies, and supported by a hundred miscellaneous legs in flesh-colored rights. Sentiment, in the waistcoat of Mr. Daly, dodges in here and there, but for what does not appear; Dixie is sung a second time; the irrepressible nigger is finally banished to the seconded kingdom of Coney Island and, having no more niggers, the pot-pourri culminatee in a grand transformation scene..." the Birth of the Batter-fly in the Bower of Ferns." Up to this point, the scenery had not elicited any special approbation; but here was a decided triumph-a triumph which might safely rest upon its own merits, without the ungenerous fling of the management at the whole scene-painting profession of this country. Mr. Roberts's effort is one of true genius, and deserves most generous praise; but Almy, Thorne, Bengough, Sherwood, and their brothers, cannot be brushed out by a fling of the pen.

In such a piece, not much can be said of the acting but Mr. Burnett succeeded in keeping an uneasy audience from revolting at the nauseous dose of nigger solely by the capital manner in which he presented that rrepressible nuisance. Mrs. Hough had a chance to do a bit of "Yankee gal," in which she is very good; Miss Marshall outstripped the boldest of the ballet, much to her discredit; the men were well enough for the little they had to do. Before the curtain, Tom Baker regaled the audience with some delicious bits of the masic for which he is famous, and was properly applauded. On the whole, for a burlesque-if such is meant-the piece is bad; if for a ballet, it is bad; if for an extravaganza, it is bad; if for any recognized order of play, it is bad; but for an incomprehensible, aimless, plotless, accidental melange, it has many a good leg to stand upon; and if the irrepressible nigger don't serve it as the Old Man of the Sea did Sindbad the Sailor, those legs may give it a smart chance of a run.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS .- The First Ward Republican Convention to nominate School officers, which was to have met last night at No. 52 Greenwich street, adjourned over to Wednesday night.

-The Republican Councilmanic Convention of the First District met at the Fifth Ward Hotel, and made the following nominations: T. L. Dougherty, Second Ward; J. D. Costar, Third Ward; Jos. W. Hawks, Sixth Ward: Charles H. Hall, Seventh Ward; F. E. Halbert, Eighth Ward; Jacob Pearce, Fourteenth

The Fourth Ward Republican Convention met at No. 354 Pearl street and made the following nomins-

tions: tions:

For School Commissioner, Henry G. Leask; School Inspector, Alexander Lang, sen.; School Trustees, Henjamin Sherwood,
William Huelat (to fill vacancy), John Marctt; Constables,
Mark Langan, Samuel Cook.

—The Fifth Ward Republican Convention for nom-

inating School officers adjourned to Wednesday night

at Fifth Ward Hotel. -The Convention for the Eleventh Ward last nig.4 ominated Mr. Charles Curtis as candidate for In-

spector, and Mr. Jeremiah G. Lagar for Trustee. -The Fifth Aldermanie Republican Convention med ast night at Bleecker Buildings and renominated unenously John H. Brady, the present incumbent.

-The Republican Judicial Convention for the VIIIth District met last evening for the purpose of nominating candidate for Civil Justice, but being unable to agree

adjourned till this evening. -The Thirteenth Ward Republican Convention last evening made the following nominations: School In-Thomas Brown; Trustees, John Martin, D. Faulkner;

Constables, David E. Carpenter, Anthony Glastater.

MOZART COUNCILMANIC CONVENTIONS .- The MOZART Conventions to nominate candidates for Councilment

First District .- The Convention met at the Metropolitan Rooms in Prince street, when the following

persons were nominated: Ward I. John Hagan; H. John Pagan; V. Mortimer Sullivan: VII. Thomas Smith; VIII. Harris Bogert; XIV. John Burk.

Second District .- The Mozart Hall nominating Convention for this District chose the following candidates: Ward XVII. John N. Reynolds, Thos. Kane; XIII. Edward L. Murphy; XI. Frederick Repper, Thomas J. Carleton; X. Asahel Reed.

Third District .- The Mozart Covention, in the Third Councilmanic District, met last night at No. 12 Greenwich avenue, and nominated John G. Haviland and Henry K. Blauvelt of the IXth Ward, John P. Gaw of the XVth. Arthur Ahmsoty of the XVIth, and A new extravaganza was brought out last night at Stephen O'Hara and Wm. Baird of the XVIIICE. The this house-a fairy, diabolical, melange of pretty Tammanvites in this District have also nominated six men, and a Conference Committee has been appointed from each faction to meet and make up a Fusion ticket

from the twelve men. Fourth District .- The Convention meeting at No. 527 Third avenue, nominated the following ticket: Twelfth Ward, John Conway; Nineteenth, Roger Dowling; Twentieth, Alexander McMullen; Twentyfirst, George W. Meeks; Twenty-second, Edward

Another Convention of the same faction, meeting at the corner of Forty-second street and Third avenue, nominated the subjoined ticket: Twelfth Ward, David Armstrong: Nineteenth, Robert Geary, William NcMannus: Twentieth, ——; Twenty-first, Bernard Costello; Twenty-second, Peter Conley.

The steamship Kangaroo, which left here for Liverpool on Saturday last, will touch at Cape Bace for late advices from New-York. Any communications left with Robert Craig, agent of the Associated Press, up to 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning, will be duly for-

-Gov. Banks of Mass., called on His Excellency the Mayor yesterday at noon. These two were called, by the Duke of Newcastle, the representative men of the United States.

FIRE IS LIBERTY STREET.—Last night, about 10 o'clock, a fire occurred in the six-story building No. 23 Liberty street, occupied on the first five floors as offices. Liberty street, occupied on the first five floors as offices. The fire originated on the sixth floor, occupied by H. J. Winkle as a dwelling, and was caused by the ignition of a bed and bed-clothes from a lamp in the hands of a child. The policeman of the post seeing the flames, ran into the house, and rescued the women and children from suffocation. Considerable damage was done throughout the building by water. The furniture of Mr. Winkle was damaged to the amount of \$50.